MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4

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THE TRIUMPH OF MONEY.

Sober students of men and policies see the return of the monopoly party to power to-day, and in the accession to the Vice-Prescy of LEVI P. MORTON, the inauguration, not of the President of a free people, but of an oligarchy of wealth.

After receiving the French mission as reward for his "services" in "saving" his 1880, Mr. MORTON now receives the for "saving" his party in 1888. What are se services that are measured by checks

the lesser lights that revolve to-Washington around this monetary WANAMARER, of Philadelphia, who gets a Cabinet place for the joint-stock election fund he and his good but thrifty fellow Quaker citizens invested in, and of which on and Monron reaped the usufruct

Col. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, who put his "blocks of five" in charge of "a trusted

Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, who kicked because the \$150,000 he "knew of" was diverted from the object for which it was raised -the purchase of "three movements!"

Is bribery the new patriotism? Does a man erve well of his country in proportion a he helps to corrupt his fellow-citizens? Is " property qualification " for public office to be tacitly written into the Constitution, which "all men free and equal" and

equally eligible to the honor of the Republic?

Above the din of the inaugural procession may be heard the ominous peans of Plu-

B. HARRISON'S REIGN.

In olden times, when Kings did rule, As boys and girls are taught at school A ruler, when his reign began, Was truly a delighted man!

Lo, the new ruler's reign is on-Likewise his rain-at Washington His subjects ask already "weather The two'll go drizzling on together!

PINNED BETWEEN THE DRAWHEADS.

Poculiar and Probably Fatal Accident to

Brakeman. IMPROVAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 4. - John Dougherty. a brakeman on the Pittsburg and Western Bail road, while coupling cars near Niles at midnight.

A link forced itself clear through his body, metering near the spinal column and breaking hrough the abdominal walls in front.

Dougherty was brought here to the hospital, where surgeons washed out the abdominal cavity and replaced the bowels in proper position.

Though still living this morning there is little work for recovery.

M'KEE RANKIN CALLED IN VAIN.

The Actor Disobeys a Summons to Testify in Dr. Simpson's Suit.

Actor McKee Rankin, who was summoned as in the suit of Dr. William K. Simpson gainst Frederick J. Meaker, part owner with Bankin in the play, "A llunaway Wife, Tailed to appear before the referee to-day.

Lawyer Hobart thereupon made a motion before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court Chambers for an order requiring the actor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in not obeying the summons.

The order was not granted, but the Judge fixed the examination for late this afternoon before Referee McKee at 200 Broadway.

FOUND HER DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Charles Lawson Reports the Strange Deati of a Young Woman in Brooklyn.

The sudden death of Olive Jacobson, a young woman of light reputation, is under investiga-

tion by Coroner Rooney to-day.

About 6 o'clock this morning Charles Lawson who lives at 158 Prospect street, called at the Second Precinct station-house and said that Olive had come to his house last night about 10 o'clock. She was drunk, and fell asleep in a chair. He retired, leaving her in the kitchen. When he arose at about 5 o'clock he found her lying on the floor dead. There were no marks of violence.

Strongly reinforced by the more imperative strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience.

The divergent interests of peace speedily dewill in the divergent interests of peace speedily dewill in the suggestions of reason were plant to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience.

ALL SENT MONEY TO PIGOTT.

British Noblemen Contributed Liberally to Comusk the Parnellites."

DUBLIE, March 4.-The Freeman's Journa tates that among Pigott's documents have been found letters addressed to the forger from Lord Salisbury, Lord Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby, the latter send-ing money to help Pigott "unmask the Par-nellites."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

County Treasurer Adams's Factory Burned to the Ground.

ne boiling works of County Treasurer Adams and Munz in Flatlands caught fire early this morning and were totally destroyed.

Gladstone to Impeach the Governmen DUBLIN, March 4. - The Express says that Mr. Gladstone is considering a proposal to make a sladstone is considering a proper when the de-motion in the House of Commons when the de-hale on the Government Sauphy bill comes up refusing to grant the supply demanded. This will be, "says the paper," tentamount to an im-parament of the Government."

HIS FIRST ADDRESS

President Harrison's Inaugural Words to the Republic.

His Hopeful Outlook for the Second Century of the Nation.

Many Topics Briefly Touched Up by the New Republican Chief Magistrate.

ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I WARHINGTON, D. C., March 4. -Gen. Harrison inaugural address was delivered to-day as fol-

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in he presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive Officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official sath consecrates an officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

The cath taken in the presence of the people mes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by s aithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unfailing defense and security of those sho respect and observe them, and that neithe wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to

serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the peo ple covenant with me and with each other, today, to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of States, to yield willing obe dience to all laws, and each to every other citi zen his equal civil and political rights.

Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and con fidently expect the favor and help of Almights God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

HISTORICAL INTERESTS. This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitu

The first inauguration of President Washingon took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote.

Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption o the Constitution, and they will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of gov

When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

REGINNING A NEW CENTURY. I will not attempt to note the marvellous and in great part, happy contrast between our country as it steps over the threshhold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the Government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great asso ciates, and hope and courage in the contrast thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and love of liberty, that

then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790.

"he centre of population, v Capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move castward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken

will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, mar-

vellous as it has been in each of those directions A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE. masses of our people are better fed. clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been

vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people.

The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation.

We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding, but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the ndividual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. The surrender of a large measure of soverignty to the General Government, effected by

The divergent interests of peace speedily de-

manded a "more perfect union." The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation

to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their shops and a carrying trade for their shops and appropriate their shops and appropriate their shops and appropriate their shops and a pursues with most editish vigor.

BIETH OF THE TABLET.

BIRTH OF THE TABIFF.

AS TO PROTECTION.

The protective policy had then its opponents.
Argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections.

If the question became in any sense or at any

time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only, why States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides.

WHEN SLAVERY FELL.

WHEN SLAVERT PELL. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of

Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery.

The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky.

Men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None were excluded from schieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spin in the country town by operators whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive expacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slave ferritory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of pre-

How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish or tolerate the in-capacities it puts upon their communities ? LOOKING HOPEFULLY TO PROTECTION.

I look hopefully to the continuan of our protective system and to the cosequent development of manufacturis and mining enterprises in the Stathitherto-wholly given to agriculture as a pote influence in the perfect unification of o influence in the periods their capital in people.

The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and defend a community of interest.

THE PREE BALLOT NEEDED.

It is not quite impossible that the farmers and the promoters of mining and manufacturing enterprises which have been recently established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman without, distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own.

I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National Administration, but in presenting for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and homest government.

At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

NO SECTIONAL POLICY. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution all the laws enacted by Con-

gress.

These laws are general, and their administrator should be uniform and equal.

As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce.

The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it.

CORPORATIONS MUST MIND THE LAW. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation; at large, but much more to those who nation at large, but much more to those who nee this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others.

tage over others.

They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties. they would have loss cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights, or of vio-lent interference with their operations.

TO EVERY ONE HIS RIGHTS. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its, citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order

and prosperity.

The evil works from a bad centre both ways.
It demoralizes those who practise it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficacy of the law as a safe protector. The main in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny augustions. inggestions.

Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by

no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. DANGERS OF EVADING THE LAW, An unlawful expedient cannot become a per-

maneut condition of government.

If the educated and influential classes in a ommunity either practise or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawless-ness has been well learned by the importance of the control of the cont been well learned by the ignorant

classes.

A community where law is the order of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor. THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizeuship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administra-tion an unimpressive and often an unintelligible

tion an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form.

We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions.

We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenue or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

OUR POREION POLICY. We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs.

We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves.

of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves.

We having a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts.

It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

FRIENDLY BUT WATCHFUL.

we may considently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

FRIENDLY BUT WATCHFUL.

We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subsect to the dangers of a hostile observation of environment.

We have not sought to dominate any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and to encourage them to establish free governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colouisal dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States.

That which a sense of lustice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted.

OUR INTERESTS ABBOAD.

RESPECT FOR OUR PLACE. We shall neither fail to respect the

friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own.

Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy.

AN ADEQUATE DIPLOMACT DESIRABLE. AN ADEQUATE DIPLOMACT DESIRABLE.

The offices of an intelligent diplomacy, or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods, we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opproblum which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The duty devoived by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdenessme, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty.

The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made without consideration and without any just sense of responsibility.

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fledelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF APPOINTEES.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF APPOINTERS There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

PARTY SERVICE DOES NOT DISQUALIFY FOR OFFICE Honorable party service will certainly not be exteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to service as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and applicants will be treated with consideration.

PERSISTENT IMPORTUNISTS, BE WARNED. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the Civil-Service law fully and without evasion.

Beyond this obvious duty, I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain.

Prospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, he able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increases removals from office will diminish.

The TREASURY SURPLUS. TO ENFORCE THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

While a Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil.
Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury, with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then.
Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Waste-conomy and only upon public necessity. THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

economy and only upon public necessity. Waste-fulness, profligacy or favoritism in public ex-penditures is criminal.

But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that any-thing presently necessary to the public prosper-ity, security or honor should be unduly post-poned. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain.

We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforcessor averse of revenue. oreseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below

It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or serionsly injuring any domestic industry.

BUILD UP THE NAVY. ship.

The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval

ist.

That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. ENCOURAGEMENT TO OCEAN CARRIERS.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines.

The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us is impossible. PENSION REPORMS NECESSARY.

THE NEW STATES.

THE NEW STATES.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them.

The people who have settled those Territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation.

It is due to the settlers in she Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

REFORM IN ELECTION LAWS.

interest now being maintested in the retorm of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling atten-tion to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elections might the ballot-box and about the elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly ap-pear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not as soon discover the need of reform.

who did not as soon discover the need of reform.

The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several States, and provided penalties for their violation and methods of supervision.

Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or the unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in Congress, or in the Executive, to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion.

THE PUBLIT OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The results of such elections are not local and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence.

If in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods.

OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

Let us easit patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and instice.

A party success that is achieved by unfair methods, or by practices that partath of revolution, is huriful and evanescent even from a party standpoint.

We should held our differing opinions in muinal respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse indements of the ballot, should accept an adverse indements of the ballot, should accept an adverse indements with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and isbor.

God has placed upon our head a dialem and

has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not for-get that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people,

NO MISTRUST FOR THE PUTURE. No MISTRUST FOR THE FUTURE.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all.

Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding.

No political party can long persue advantages gained at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal deaffection in its own body.;

OUR NECESSARY UNITY.

our people in promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the State.

Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase.

All of the New York City delegations had reached town by daybreak, the Seventh Regiment coming last and landing at the Baltimore and Onio Depot about 7 o'clock. The boys had had a merry night of it, and they turned out as orisk and happy as if they had a real war shead instead of a mimic battle with the rain drops.

They swore handsome Seventh Regiment oaths at Gen. Greely for spoiling the beauty of the parade and compelling them to don fatigue uniforms, but with their never-failing cheel "Insal they accepted the inevitable.

The big John J. O'Brien train with 300 braves from the Eighth Assembly District, the men who dispute with the John Y. McKane Democrats the honor of electing Harrison, came in the gray of early morning and whooped things

up at a great rate. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore did not wait for a request, but proceeded to make the air thrill at once, and the limp throng which walked and

John J. O'Brien, Barney O'Rourke, ex-Coroner Nugent, Barney Biglin, Shed Shook, John Brodesky, and other district leaders are taking a survey of the city to-day in the rain. Barney O'Rourke and some of his friends gazed long and curiously at the tall spire of the Washington monument, its top hardly discernible through the thick atmosphere. Then Mr. O'Rourke ejaculated:

'How long did it take to grow. I wonder ?"

FLAMBEAUX & FIREWORKS

THESE, WITH THE GRAND BALL, MAKE UP THE EVENING PROGRAMME.

the evening will be the parade of the flambeau clubs, the fireworks and the inaugural ball. The parade of the fiambeau clubs is a novelty

almost everything in the line of parades, is comparatively unfamiliar with those features growing out of political displays. Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventh to Tenth streets, has been set apart for this parade, and will be the centrof attraction for the early hours of the evening in case of clear weather.

in case of clear weather.

Rain, of course, will cause a fizzle both in the parade and in the fireworks, which will be the next object of attention.

Queer-looking scaffolds and frameworks, which were erected in the great open lot just south of the White House, have been for some days the objects of attention from passers by. The interest has been unusual, for it has been announced that the fireworks this time would excel anything ever before seen here or elsewhere. The programme for display is as follows:

Presidential salute of aerial marcons fired from mortars and exploding with loud report 300 feet in air. Bonquet of 100 silver-rain sky-rockets, fired simultaneously.

Bonquet of 100 sliver-rain say-rockets, fred simultaneously.

Three silver fountains, each displaying streams of trailing silver stars, ascending to a height of fifty feet and falling in showers of silver rain. Three electric batteries, fired simultaneously, throwing streams of sparking electric stars to a height of fifty feet, producing effect entirely

yellow.

Flight of jasmine rockets, four-inch calibre, resembling clusters of jasmine flowers in chang-

Discharge of ten pear rockets, two-inch calibre.
Four mammoth variegated exhibition bat-teries, in red and green.
Ascension of 100 reporting rockets.
Fifteen bombshells in violet stars and brill-

iant serpents.
Two hornets' nests.
Dragon rockets, 4-inch calibre, fired simul-

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The closing feature of the occasion will be the ball. This has always been one of the most interesting features of inauguration time, but will be especially so now that the immense Pension bullding gives opportunity to make it the greatest in point of attendance and surroundings that can be known in the land.

The ballroom is said to be the largest construction of the kind on this hemisphere, and, barring churches and cathedrals, has few, if any, equals in the world in floor and balcony, area and height. The clear length is \$16 feet, the width 116 feet and the height to the surmounting roof 149 feet.

The hall is broken by two screens of four immense pillars 6 feet in diameter or over 18 feet in circumference at the base, 5 feet at the top and 75 feet high, surmounted by artistic arches, which support the roof.

The area of the floor is 37,000 square feet, or very near an acre. On the four sides of the floor extends an arcaded corridor, twelve feet wide and twenty feet high.

The capacity of the ball is equal to the demands of an almost unlimited throng. The floor will conveniently accommodate over 13,000 persons.

One of the first objects of attraction in the

central hall, is a Japanese pagods in the centre of the building, built over and around the foun-

central hall, is a Japanese pagods in the centre of the building, built over and around the fountain.

The lower part of the pagods is a grotto built of rocks, and ferns around the fountain, making a picturesque retreat for the dancers. The second floor secommodites the band, one hundred performers, who will furnish the dancing music. Above them on the third gallery the Marine Band conducts the promenade concert. The decorations of the ball room are a massive column of color, a glitter of armor, a drapery of flags and the painted gorgeousness of the National and State cost of arms.

Their background, the dead white walls of the yet unfreeened interior of the big hall, the gallery draped all around with flags and garlanded with laurel, spruce and pine, and the four big columns which divide the space into three sections.

Burting suspended from the celling runs in all directions, forming an intricate mass of brilliant colors.

olors. In the decorations the American colors are the prevailing feature. Silk flags, bunting, gilt and

In the decorations the American colors are the prevailing feature. Silk flags, bunting, giltand silver ornaments are used.

The fronts of the three galleries which completely encircle the hall, one above another, are festooned with flags and coats of arms of the States.

Twenty calcium lights are in the top gallery and 2,000 incandescent cletric lights along the sides of the ballroom.

The floral decorations are on a scale never before attempted. When President Harrison and the Vice-President enter the hall at the west end they will pass under a floral bell fifteen feet in diameter, which will open under a shower of cut flowers and descend upon the Presidential party. The same manipulation will release an entire flock of canary birds and paroquets.

At the other end of the hall another floral bell, exactly like the first, will open, and flowers and canary birds in great numbers will be released.

MUSIC FOR THE BALL.

The music of the evening is of two kinds, one furnished by the United States Marine Band, directed by Prof. John Phillip Sonsa, and the other by Beck's Orchestra of 100 pieces.

The promenade concert precedes the dancing and begins with the "Presidential Polonaise, composed by Prof. Sousa for the occasion, and performed by both band and orchestra. Then will come the overture "Festival." Leuther, orchestra; grand fantasia, "Tannhauser," Wagner, band; march, "Anx Flambeaux," Meverbeer, band; overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor, "Nicolai, band; selection, "Lohengrin," Wagner, orchestra; collocation, "The Peerl Fishers, "Bizet, band.

The dance programme will be as follows;

1. Waits—"Mittaire", Waldenfel

Waltz—'Militaire" Waldtenfel
Promenade—'The Gypsy's Serenade" Nehl
Quadrille—'Fleur de Lis" Strauss
Waltz—'Santiago" Corbin
Promenade—Characteristic Dances—'The
Coquette" Sonss "Luck in Love "...... Weingarten s—'' Luck in Love '' Journalist'' ade—Grand Ballet—'' La Filie de Pha-ade—Grand Ballet—'' La Filie de Pha-Pugrel Lanciers—College Songs.
Waltz—'La Reine de la Mer'.
Promenade—Mosaic—'The Yeoman Zim e-Caprice- "Bannhaula", Naciy " teve d'Ete", Guard''. Polks - 'Lily'i iere "Nady" Chasse
z "Reve d'Ete" Bucco
z "One Heart. One Mind "Streamede Valse "La Gitana" Bucco
tere "Erminie" Jacobo
z "Reign of Venice" Valer "La Gitana" Streamede Valkegarter "Trip on the THE SUPPER The supper fee is \$1 and the following is the

Blue Points on Ice.

Hot Bouillon in Cups. Steamed Oysters a la Poulette.

Chicken Croquettes, Sweethread. Pates a la Reier.

Terrapin, Philadelphia Style.

Terrapin, Philadelphia Style.

Assorted Sandwiches. Mayonnaise of Chicken.

Lobster Salad. Cold Tongue en Bellevie.

Cold Ham a la Montmorency.

Boned Turkey a l'Americaine.

Breast of Quail a la Ciceron.

Pate de Foie Grasa la Harrison.

Cerrine of Game a la Morton.

Assorted Ice-Creatn. Orange Water Ice.

Roman Punch. Pyramid of Nougat Renaissance,
Beehive of Bonbons. Republican Pavilion,

Assorted Pancy Cakes.

Desserts.

Coffee,

The Closing Quotations. American Cotton Oil..... American Cable. Atch., Top. & Sante Fe.... Brunswick Land.

entral Pacific. go Gas Trust
Burl & Quincy
St. L. & Pitts.
St. Paul
Mil. & St. Paul
Rock Is. & Pacific.
& Eastern III Mill Rock Is. & Pacino Rock Is io Grande West, ie & Terre Haute. Tex. & Ft. Worth e Shore. le Erie & Western pfd. lisville & Nashville..... lis., New Alb. & Chl... Mil. L. S. & West. Mil. L. S. & West. Mil. L. S. & West. pfd. Chatt & St. L.... ew Jersey Central
ew York Central
Y & New England
Y. Lake Erie & West
Y . L. E. & W. pfd
Y . Susq. & West, pfd
Orfolk & Western pfd
Orthern Pacific pfd
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A WEDDING FOR THIS EVENING.

Paul & Duluth Paul, Minn & Manitoba Louis & San Fran.... Louis & San Fran. pfd.

A Daughter of New York Will Become the Bride of a Distinguished Venezuelan. Miss Marie Cordelia Levien, a daughter of

Douglas A. Levien, formerly Assistant Corpora-Douglas A. Levien, formorly Assistant Corporation Counsel of this city, will be married at 8 o'clock this evening in St. Francis Zavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street, to Carloe C. Bolet-Monagas.

The groom is the youngest son of Gen. N. Bolet-Peraza, the eminent Venezuelan statesman, orator and author.

He is a grandson of the Liberator General, Jose Gregorio-Monagas, ex-President of Venzuela, who freed the slaves in that Republic.

IT IS A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

JANITOR PPOSTS FATAL CLUBBING BY POLICEMAN LAVIN.

The Officer Could Not Speak German and Poor Pfost Couldn't Understand English -The Police Were Attacked in Miller's Maloon, and Blood Was Being Shed

Pfost Likely to Die of His Wounds. Kaspar Pfost is unconscious and likely to die in the New York Hospital, his injuries being the result of a clubbing administered to him by Po-liceman Patrick Lavin, of the West Twentieth

street station-house, last night, Lavin and a comrade named Bannon were sent out in citizen's clothes yesterday to arrest aloon-keepers found violating the Excise law. According to the story they tell, the clubbing

of Pfost was justifiable. Bannon says that at about 9,30 p. M. he went into Ernest Miller's saloon at 443 West Twentysixth street, obtaining admission through the side door. Miller was behind the bar. When he attempted to arrest him four other men, two

women and two boys assaulted him. One of the women tried to reach his vitals with

one of the women tried to reach his vitals with a huge carving knife. One of the men banged him in the side with a beer keg. Another his him with a bung-starter.

He pulled his pistol and called for Lavin. Meantime Miller rushed out. His friends inside locked the door after him to prevent Bannon following him.

When Lavin found the door locked he tried to kick it in to go to his companion's assistance. The noise he made attracted the attention of Pfost, the janitor of the house.

He ran down in the hall with a big club and attacked Lavin. He did not know that he was a policeman and Lavin did not know that he was the janitor.

Lavin is Irish, and talks no Germau. He said to Pfost: ''I am a policeman."

''Get out, you loafer. I am the ianitor, he said in German.

Mrs. Pfost followed her husband downstairs and turned off the gas in the hall. Then her husband clubbed Lavin until the latter wreached the club away.

Then he beat Pfost until the latter fell unconscious in the yard.

Then Bannon forced the door open and came

Then he beat Pfost until the latter fell unconscious in the yard.

Then Bannon forced the door open and came out with a prisoner named Michael Miller, a cabinet-maker, who lives in the house.

Miller was the man who hit the policeman with the keg. Pfost was sent, under arrest, to the New York Hospital.

There it was found that his skull was fractured. He has two children. Mrs. Pfost says the story above is true except that her husband did not use the club, only ordered Lavin out, and that the policeman grabbed the stick and used it without any necessity.

Michael Miller was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning for examination to-morrow afternoon.

Layin, it is said, has been in trouble recently for clubbing unnecessarily.

Ernest Miller, the salcon-keeper, assaulted two policemen six months ago when they tried to arrest him for violating the Excise law. He escaped last night.

BLIND ENTRIES FOR STANDS

AT THE MARKET HEARING.

His Bookkeeper and the Receipt Books-Another Witness Who Kept No Account Samuel L. Storer, President of the North River Fish and Game Company, was the first witness to testify before the Commissioners of

Accounts, who are conducting the Washington Market stand bribery investigation.

books: "New market, Samuel L. otorer, \$800." The witness said he didn't know what it meant. He knew that the money had been paid. but had not received any statement as to what had been done with the money. On the stub of a check-book was the record:

OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS OF A SERVANT OF SATAN."

THE ASSASSIN PRADO'S CAREER. The Riddle that the French Police Couldn't Solve

The mysterious assassin who was guillotined in December last at Paris, under the name of Prade, handed on the eve of his execution a bundle of manuscript notes concerning his birth and past career to a friend named Louis Berard. These reveal for the first time to concerning his birth and past career to a friend identity and past history proved a riddle which the French communic career of the attracadinary criminal wheel the son of a well-known German General and stateman, where the unable to solve. They show that he was the son of a well-known German General and stateman, where the unable to solve. They show that he was princess of one of the parish to be recognised unast the son of a well-known to Waldlerg. The mother was a Princess of one of the provide when the history and the past of the provide the factory and the past of the pas

Don't Miss the Continuation of this Most Remarkable Story in TO-MORROW MORNING'S WORLD.

Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent.

Secieties for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest of the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention.

It is not a departure, but a return that we Our citizens domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea demand and will have our adequate care in their personal commercial rights.

The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges.

These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. Two frame buildings in which the employees slept were also consumed. The loss on the buildings and machinery is about \$25,000. March April May.

Are the best menths in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's flaresparille, as now. During the long, oald winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's flaresparille is peculiarly adapted to purify and earlieb the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that steed fasting. itiention. It is not a departure, but a return that we

our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue aws and an increase of the public debt THE REDUCTION OF REVENUES.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary arma-ment should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workman-

Our Pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of

The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it.

The results of such elections are not local and the investors of electors residing in other districts.

How shall those who practise election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship?

The man who has come to regard the ballotbox as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. LET PATRIOTISM OUTWEIGH ALL

SEPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

THE FIREWORKS.

height of fifty feet, producing effect entirely new in pyrotechnics.

Flight of five illuminating meteoric balloons, with display of fireworks attached.

Exhibition of floating meteor rockets. The meteors remain nearly stationary at an altitude of 300 feet and display streams of voicet stars. Sixth mammoth variegated exhibition batteries. These are fountains of red, green, blue and gold meteors, projected to a height of 70 to 80 feet, each battery displaying 500 meteors thrown in rapid succession.

Two electric batteries fired together, discharging 500 electric stars.

Two silver fountains displaying 500 silver stars.

stars. Eight meteoric bombshells, 30-inch, in crim-

taneously.

Illumination of Pennsylvania avenue and pyrotechnic portraits of President Harrison and Vice-President Morton. THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla by all desgists. 21; six for \$5. Proposed 1 ROOD 2 OD., Apathasaries, Lowell, Mar 100 DONES ONE BOLLAR

THE PURITY OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of

crease.

And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the neonle.

THE NEW YORK BOYS THERE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.

waded the streets were cheerful.

in Washington which, although it has seen

Son.

Display of four-pound parachute rockets, fourinch calibre, discharging stars, which are suspended from parachutes burning chauging
colors—emerald, crimson and purple.
Jumbo fountain, displaying streams of brilliant
carmine fire mingled with sharp reports.

Eight surprise bombshells, exploding at an
elevation of 400 feet and discharging a number
of smaller bombshells, which in turn explode
and display reflecting colored stars in blue and
yellow.

ing colors.

Two national fountains fired together, each discharging between 500 and 600 stars in the national colors.

Flight of five illuminating balloons, with displays of fireworks attached.

Discharge of ten pear rockets, two-inch calibre.

BALL ROOM DECORATIONS.

MR. STORER FORGETS WHAT THEY MEAN He Never Inspected the Books and Dec Not Know What Amounts of \$800 and \$1,000 Went For-He Is Told to Bring

He produced several books belonging to the but swore that he knew nothing of their contents. He never inspected them and referred them to his bookkeeper. Mr. Nicoll read from an entry in one of the

"Cash for C. P., \$3,000." This was dated Nov. 23. Mr. Stover said that the check was given to Charles Phillipson, the manager of the

Nov. 23. Mr. Stover said that the check was given to Charles Phillipson, the manager of the Fish and Game Company. He couldn't tell what was done with the money.

Mr. Stover was allowed to depart, after promising to return in the afternoon and bring Book-keeper Gesner and several receipt books.

James A. Judge, who testified last Saturday, was then recalled. He is the Jerseyman who secured two choice corner stands in the new market.

He said that he never kept any account of what he paid out for personal expenses. He didn't keep any record that would show what he received from the business, but relied upon himself to remember what he paid out and was money was due him.

He paid all bills he could by check, but all his personal expenses and salaries he paid out of his pocket. These expenses sometimes amounted to \$100 a week.

Do you mean to say that you don't keep any account of an expenditure of \$5,000 a year? asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I do not," said the witness.

To Mr. Coudert, Judge explained that his reason for not leeping such an account was that it was too much extra labor.

Mrs. Gallagher, the first real widow seen at the investigation, was next called. She said her husband for many years had rented his stands in the old market in the name of Parsons. It was on account of some financial difficulty that her husband had resorted to the fiction.

James I. Hernan made an application for a stand in the new market, and when he got it, found it too small, and wanted another. He complained to the Comptroller, who referred him to Mr. McAdam, who said he would do the best heat he could not remember names. He could remember everything else, however.

The next witness, Louis V. Thurston, said that he had three stand in his name and there were then he name of his partner, Mr. Bassett, in the new market. He and his family had six stands in the old market. He occupied four of them himself and let the other two. He admitted that he was a Jerseyman as well as a subletter.